



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the South," and of Daniel Webster, the chief opponent of the Calhoun theories. In a chapter entitled "Recent Tendencies," the author analyzes the views of the new school of political scientists, chief among whom are Lieber, Woolsey and Burgess. In the doctrines of the new school we find many of the earlier theories abandoned or repudiated. Such are the old views concerning the origin and function of the state, the doctrines of natural law and natural rights, the nature and source of liberty, the nature of sovereignty, the distinction between state and government, etc. In a final chapter the author sums up the sources of American political theory and the influence which the American doctrines have exerted upon other states. The reviewer ventures to suggest that Dr. Merriam's excellent work might have been more completely rounded out by a study of the political doctrines of the reconstructionists after the Civil War, which included the social and civil equality of man, equal participation of all men in government, political penance and forgiveness, condemnation of rebellion and other distinctive principles of political philosophy which came to be quite generally embodied in the constitutions and laws of the reconstruction era.

JAMES WILFORD GARNER.

Columbia University.

Georgia and State Rights. A Study of the Political History of Georgia from the Revolution to the Civil War, with Particular Regard to Federal Relations. By ULRICH BONNELL PHILLIPS. Pp. 224. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902.

In this monograph of some 225 pages, Dr. Phillips has traced the development of political thought in Georgia from the Revolution to the Civil War. It has been no easy task to trace the tortuous windings of the average Georgian political intellect through the mazes of early national loyalty, personal party politics, state and federal controversy, and the growing sectional feeling in behalf of the South's peculiar institution; but the author has creditably performed this task within reasonable limits and has presented a well-defined picture of a most interesting period in American political history.

Dr. Phillips lays down two fundamental principles that are of the utmost importance to a proper understanding of political conditions in Georgia. From the first to the last, during the period considered, that State was consistently in favor of a strict interpretation of the Federal constitution; and, secondly, while often divided, from personal or economic motives, into bitter partisan factions, its population has always stood as a unit against outside aggression, from any source whatever. Although Georgia's revolutionary experience and her fear of hostile Indian and Spanish neighbors led her to favor a strong central government, yet her consistent adherence to these two principles caused her ever to regard that government as one of merely delegated powers, exercised within a definitely limited sphere, and to resist strenuously any attempt to extend its powers beyond that sphere. Thus her executive and legislature quickly seized the opportunity to declare themselves in the celebrated case of *Chisholm v. Georgia*; and in the later controversies over the Creek and Cherokee lands, officials and people unit-

edly opposed what they considered as unfounded encroachments of the Federal executive and judiciary. In the very fair picture which Dr. Phillips presents of these Indian land controversies, one notes, however, that very little stress is laid upon the influence of the lottery which distributed these lands among the citizens, and rallied them to a support of the state.

Aside from the above controversies in the decade from 1820 to 1830, the period from the opening of the century to 1840 was one of local political struggles, in which personality counted for more than principles. It is in the tracing of these factional contests and in showing how the various personal issues were merged into the broader lines of national politics that the author has done his best work. In this movement he also shows the influence of the coast and Piedmont lines of migration upon early partisan alliances and of the resulting economic breach between the larger planters and the small farmers. But this divergence is shown to be one of local importance only, for in the essentials of slavery and state's rights the white population of Georgia was a unit.

Dr. Phillips presents many interesting personal sketches of Georgia's important public men, and his characterizations of the secession leaders are especially good. His list of maps is very complete and are an excellent help in the appreciation of political and economic conditions. The work is carefully indexed and is accompanied with a critical bibliography of some ten pages. On pages 65 and 118 obvious mistakes in dates occur, but these are minor discrepancies and are readily noted.

I. J. Cox.

Philadelphia.

The Cambridge Modern History. Volume I, *The Renaissance.* Edited by A. W. WARD, Litt. D.; G. W. PROTHERO, Litt. D., and STANLEY LEATHES, M. A. Pp. xxi, 807. Price, \$3.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

To the late Lord Acton is due the conception and plan of this work, which is designed to be the most comprehensive history of modern times in English. The work is to be in twelve volumes, covering the general history of Europe and her colonies since the fifteenth century. Each volume is to have some historical fact of signal importance as the central idea, and around this the individual facts and tendencies of the period are grouped. Thus Volume I has for its subject "The Renaissance"; Volume VI, which is announced to appear shortly, is devoted to the United States of America. The Reformation, the French Revolution, and Napoleon, are examples of the subjects of other volumes. This makes possible much greater unity within the limits of the individual volumes than is usually the case in the general narrative histories where attention is paid rather to the logical sequence of facts and events than to the unity of the subject-matter.

From the usual standpoint, however, this unity is seriously endangered by the fact that the working out of the various movements of the Renaissance is entrusted to seventeen specialists, several of them strangers to each